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An ACT *concerning certain* PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

WHEREAS the operation of the Government of the United States will render it unneceſſary to maintain ſeveral eſtabliſhments, which at preſent exiſt under the laws of this Commonwealth; *BE it enacted by the General Aſſembly*, that ſo ſoon as it ſhall be notified to the Executive by Congreſs, that meaſures have been by them taken concerning duties or impoſts, all laws concerning naval officers, collectors of duties and ſearchers, and their ſalaries, and concerning duties and impoſts of every denomination whatſoever, ſhall ceaſe and determine; except the duty of ſix ſhillings per hogſhead on tobacco exported, reſerved for inſpection duties.

THE Executive ſhall, upon receiving ſuch notification, publiſh the ſame by proclamation, and ſhall inform all naval officers, collectors of duties and ſearchers thereof; the ſaid naval officers, collectors of duties and ſearchers, ſhall thereupon make up their accounts at the end of the ſucceeding quarter, ſubject in caſe of failure to the ſame mode of recovery with other public debtors; and ſhall deliver up all their books and papers of office to the Solicitor or his order, and he is hereby required to cauſe them to be brought to his office, and to be there duly preſerved at public expence.

THE Executive ſhall alſo, upon receiving ſuch notification, cauſe the public boats *Liberty* and *Patriot* to be diſcontinued and ſold, and all perſons belonging thereto to be paid off and diſcharged.

THE Executive ſhall alſo cauſe the poſt at the Point of Fork to be reduced, as far as is conſiſtant with the ſafety and good order of the arms there depoſited.

An ACT *concerning the* COURT *of* ADMIRALTY, *and the* JUDGES *thereof.*

WHEREAS by the Conſtitution for the United States of America it is, among other things provided, that the Judicial power thereof ſhall extend to all caſes of Admiralty and maritime juriſdiction; and *Richard Cary*, *James Henry*, and *John Tyler*, Eſquires, Judges of the Court of Admiralty within this commonwealth, have been appointed Judges of the General Court, and are intitled to the emoluments of office, as ſuch: *BE it enacted by the General Aſſembly*, that from and after the paſſing of this act, the ſalaries allowed by law to the ſaid Judges, ſhall be diſcontinued.

FROM and after the firſt *Wedneſday* in *March*, which ſhall be in the year of our *Lord* one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine, the ſaid Court of Admiralty ſhall be alſo diſcontinued.

BUT nothing contained in this act or in the act, intituled "*An act eſtabliſhing Diſtrict Courts, and regulating the General Court*," ſhall be conſtrued to transfer any matter, or thing, now cognizable in the ſaid Court of Admiralty, to the Diſtrict Courts, until the firſt *Wedneſday* in *March*, in the year aforeſaid. And every cauſe, ſuit, proceſs, matter, or thing, depending in the ſaid court at the paſſing of this act, or the above recited act, or which may be brought therein, before the day and year aforeſaid, ſhall be proceeded in, heard, determined, executed, and concluded according to the ſame principles, rules, forms, and manner, as would have prevailed had this act, or the above recited act, never been made.

ALL acts, and parts of acts, concerning the Court of Admiralty and the Judges thereof, except ſo much of the ſaid acts, as is retained and continued by the above recited act, ſhall be, and are hereby repealed.

A N A C T.
Concerning the MILITIA.

BE *it enacted by the General Aſſembly*, That each of the militia in the ſeveral counties on the Weſtern Waters, ſhall keep always ready a good muſket or rifle, half a pound of good powder, and one pound of lead, to be produced whenever called for by his commanding officer, or be fined at the diſcretion of a court martial, in any ſum not exceeding ten ſhillings for each neglect; unleſs he be ſo poor as to be unable to furniſh the ſame, in which caſe the former regulations eſtabliſhed by the act of the October ſeſſion, in one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty five, concerning poor ſoldiers, ſhall be in force

And be it further enacted, That regimental muſters ſhall in future be ſubſtituted in lieu of general muſters. It ſhall be lawful for any court martial to remit any fine aſſeſſed at the laſt court of enquiry, and aſſeſſment of fines held for the county, if to them it ſhall appear juſt and reaſonable, and where any perſon ſhall have paid ſuch fine, it ſhall be repaid by order of ſuch court.

AND WHEREAS by the act paſſed at the October ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, intituled "*An act to amend the ſeveral acts reſpecting the militia*;" the Governour, with the advice of Council, was authoriſed to iſſue commiſſions for officers to a troop of cavalry, to be raiſed and annexed to every regiment of militia, which commiſſions will become void, unleſs the troops are compleated within twelve months from the date thereof, and it appears that a further time ſhould be allowed to the officers to compleat the ſaid troops: *BE it therefore enacted*, That the further time of twelve months from the paſſing of this act, ſhall be allowed for compleating the ſaid troops, until the expiration of which time, none of the commiſſions aforeſaid, ſhall become void. So much of every act as comes within the purview of this act, is hereby repealed.

Account of a wonderful Talent for Arithmetical Calculations in an African Slave living in Virginia.

THERE is now living, about 4 miles from Alexandria, in the ſtate of Virginia, a negro ſlave of 70 years old, of the name of THOMAS FULLER, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Cox. This man poſſeſſes a talent for arithmetical calculations, the hiſtory of which, I conceive, merits a place in the records of the human mind. He is a native of Africa, and can neither read nor write.—Two gentlemen, natives of Pennſylvania, viz William Hortſhorne, and Samuel Coates, men of probity and reſpectable characters, having heard, in travelling through the neighbourhood in which this ſlave lived, of his extraordinary powers in arithmetic, ſent for him, and had their curioſity ſufficiently gratified by the anſwers which he gave to the following queſtions.

Firſt. Upon being aſked, how many ſeconds there are in a year and an half, he anſwered in about two minutes, 47,304 000.

Second. On being aſked, how many ſeconds a man has lived, who is 70 years, 17 days and 12 hours old, he anſwered in a minute and an half. 2,210,500,800.

One of the gentlemen who employed himſelf with his pen in making theſe calculations, told him he was wrong, and that the ſum was not ſo great as he had ſaid—upon which the old man haſtily replied, "*Top maſſa, you forget de leap year.*"—On adding the ſeconds of the leap years to the others, the amount of the whole in both of their ſums agreed exactly.

Third. The following queſtion was then propoſed to him—Suppoſe a farmer has ſix ſows, and each ſow has ſix female pigs, the firſt year, and they all increaſe in the ſame proportion, to the end of eight years, how many ſows will the farmer then have?—In ten minutes he anſwered,—34 588,806. The difference of time between his anſwering this, and the two former queſtions, was occaſioned by a trifling miſtake he made from a miſapprehenſion of the queſtion.

In the preſence of Thomas Wiſtar and Benjamin W. Morris, two reſpectable citizens of Philadelphia, he gave the amount of nine figures, multiplied by nine.

He informed the firſt mentioned gentleman that he began his application to figures by counting ten, and that when he was able to count an hundred, he thought himſelf (to uſe his own words) "a very clever fellow."

His firſt attempt after this was to count the number of hairs in a cow's tail, which he found to be 2872.

He next amuſed himſelf with counting, grain by grain, a buſhel of wheat and a buſhel of flax-ſeed.

From this he was led to calculate, with the moſt perfect accuracy, how many ſhingles a houſe of certain dimenſions would require to cover it, and how many poſts and rails were neceſſary to encloſe, and how many grains of corn were neceſſary to ſow a certain quantity of ground. From this application of his talents his miſtreſs often derived conſiderable benefit.

At the time he gave this account of himſelf he ſaid his memory began to fail him—He was grey headed, and exhibited ſeveral other marks of the weakneſs of old age—He had worked hard upon a farm during the whole of his life, but had never been intemperate in the uſe of ſpirituous liquors. He ſpoke with great reſpect of his miſtreſs, and mentioned in a particular manner his obligations to her for refuſing to ſell him, which ſhe had been tempted to do by offers of large ſums of money from ſeveral curious perſons.

One of the gentlemen (Mr. Coates) having remarked in his preſence, that it was a pity he had not an education equal to his genius; he ſaid, "No maſſa—it is beſt I got no learning, for many learned men be great fools."

BENJAMIN RUSH, Secretary.

The Inſtructions of a MEXICAN FATHER *to his* SON.

MY ſon, who art come into the light from the womb of thy mother like the chicken from the egg, and like it are preparing to fly through the world, we know not how long heaven will grant to us the enjoyment of that precious gem which we poſſeſs in thee; but, however ſhort the period, endeavour to live exactly, praying God continually to aſſiſt thee. He created thee; thou art his property. He is thy father, and loves thee ſtill more than I do; repoſe in him thy thoughts, and day and night direct thy ſighs to him. Reverence and ſalute thy elders, and hold no one in contempt. To the poor and the diſtreſſed be not dumb, but rather uſe words of comfort. Honour all perſons, particularly thy parents, to whom thou oweſt obedience, reſpect, and ſervice. Guard againſt imitating the example of thoſe wicked ſons, who, like brutes that are deprived of reaſon, neither reverence their parents, liſten to their inſtruction, nor ſubmit to their correction; becauſe, whoever follow their ſteps will have an unhappy end, will die in a deſperate or ſudden manner, or will be killed and devoured by wild beaſts.

Mock not, my ſon, the aged or the imperfect. Scorn not him whom you ſee fall into ſome folly or tranſgreſſion, nor make him reproaches; but reſtrain thyſelf, and beware leſt thou fall into the ſame error which offends thee in another. Go not where thou art not called, nor interfere in that which does not concern thee. Endeavour to manifeſt thy good breeding in all thy words and actions. In converſation do not lay thy hands upon another, nor ſpeak two much, nor interrupt or diſturb another's diſcourſe. If thou hareſt any one talking fooliſhly, and it is not thy buſineſs to correct him, keep ſilence; but if it does concern thee, conſider firſt what thou art to ſay, and do not ſpeak arrogantly, that thy correction may be well received.

When any one diſcourſes with thee, hear him attentively, and hold thyſelf in an eaſy attitude; neither playing with thy feet, nor putting thy mantle to thy mouth, nor ſpitting too often, nor looking about you here and there, nor riſing up frequently if thou art ſitting; for ſuch actions are indications of levity and low-breeding.

When thou art at table do not eat voraciouſly, nor ſhew thy diſpleaſure if any thing diſpleaſes thee. If any one comes unexpectedly to dinner with thee, ſhare with him what thou haſt; and when any perſon is entertained by thee, do not fix thy looks upon him.

In walking, look where thou goeſt, that thou may'ſt not puſh againſt any one. If thou ſeeſt another coming thy way, go a little aſide to give him room to paſs. Never ſtep before thy elders, unleſs it be neceſſary, or that they order thee to do ſo. When thou ſitteſt at table with them, do not eat or drink before them, but attend to them in a becoming manner, that thou may'ſt merit their favour.

When they give thee any thing, accept it with tokens of gratitude: If the preſent is great, do not become vain or fond of it. If the gift is ſmall, do not deſpiſe it, nor be provoked, nor occaſion diſpleaſure to them who favour thee. If thou becomeſt rich, *do not grow inſolent, nor ſcorn the poor*; for thoſe very Gods who deny riches to others in order to give them to thee, offended by thy pride, will take them from thee again to give to others. Support thyſelf by thy own labours: for then thy food will be ſweeter. I, my ſon, have ſupported thee hitherto with my ſweat, and have omitted no duty of a father; I have provided thee with every thing neceſſary, without taking it from others. Do thou ſo likewiſe.

Never tell a falſehood; becauſe a lie is a heinous ſin. When it is neceſſary to communicate to another what has been imparted to thee, tell the ſimple truth without any addition. Speak ill of nobody. Do not take notice of the failings which thou obſerveſt in others, if thou art not called upon to correct them. Be not a news-carrier, nor a ſower of diſcord. When thou bearеſt an embaſſy, and he to whom it is borne is enraged, and ſpeaks contemptuouſly of thoſe who ſent thee, do not report ſuch an anſwer, but endeavour to ſoften him, and diſſemble as much as poſſible that which thou heard'ſt, that thou may'ſt not raiſe diſcord and ſpread calumny of which thou may'ſt afterwards repent.

ſtay no longer than is neceſſary in the market-place; for in ſuch places there is the greateſt danger of contracting vices.

When thou art offered an employment, imagine that the propoſal is made to try thee; then accept it not haſtily, although thou knoweſt thyſelf more fit than others to exerciſe it; but excuſe thyſelf until thou art obliged to accept it: Thus thou wilt be more eſteemed.

Be not diſſolute; becauſe thou wilt thereby incenſe the Gods, and they will cover thee with infamy. Reſtrain thyſelf, my ſon, as thou art yet young, and wait until the girl, whom the Gods deſtine for thy wife, arrive at a ſuitable age: Leave that to their care, as they know how to order every thing properly. When the time for thy marriage is come, dare not to make it without the conſent of thy parents, otherwiſe it will have an unhappy iſſue.

Steal not, nor give thyſelf up to gaming; otherwiſe thou wilt be a diſgrace to thy parents, whom thou oughteſt rather to honour for the education they have given thee. If thou wilt be virtuous, thy example will put the wicked to ſhame. No more, my ſon: enough has been ſaid in diſcharge of the duties of a father. With theſe counſels I wiſh to fortify thy mind. Refuſe them not, nor act in contradiction to them; for on them thy life and all thy happineſs depend

Such were the inſtructions which the Mexicans frequently inculcated to their ſons. Huſbandmen and merchants gave their ſons other advice regarding their particular profeſſions

STOCKHOLM, September 12.

WHEN the Daniſh miniſter at our court informed Count Duben that his court meant to aſſiſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia with ſix ſhips of the line and 12,000 troops, as ſtipulated by the treaties, he added that this muſt not be looked upon as a declaration of war. We are likewiſe aſſured that the court of Denmark has really accepted the mediation to terminate the differences ſubſiſting betwixt us and Ruſſia.

VIENNA, September 17.

LETTERS from Semlin, of the 10th inſt. mention the arrival of a body of Spahis, of about 5000 men, on the banks of the Save, where they had pitched their tents oppoſite the Auſtrians, who, expecting to be attacked, prepared to receive them. The ſame day a detachment from Belgrade made a deſcent on one of the iſlands near Semlin, and began to fire on our troops. On the departure of the courier the fire continued on both ſides, ſo that we know not which had the advantage.

The laſt accounts from the Bannat are of the 8th inſtant, at which period both armies were buſy in making intrenchments and redoubts to ſecure their reſpective camps. They pretend that the Grand Vizier came in perſon to reconnoitre the ſituation his troops had choſen; but this is very uncertain, as they had received no advice at the head quarters of that Turkiſh officer having paſſed the Danube.

They write from the camp before Choczim, dated the 1ſt of September, that they were making diſpoſitions there for a general attack, and were preparing a conſiderable quantity of combuſtible matter for that purpoſe.

Sept. 22. We learn, that the Grand Vizier abſolutely intended to quarter his troops in our Bannat during the winter; and for that purpoſe had actually ordered the buildings at Mehadia, Old Orſowa, Schupaneck, and other places abandoned by our troops in their retreat, to be put into repair.

The 8th inſt. our grand army was ſtill in the neighbourhood of Slatina, on the ſide of Illova and Caranſebes, though Count Wartenſleben had not yet been able to form a junction with it He was ſo nearly poſted, however, that the patroles of his corps and thoſe of the main army could occaſionally communicate with each other. The Grand Vizier was then at Crojova, where he had fixed his head quarters and from whence his light troops were conſtantly diſpatched to conduct to him in ſafety his ſupplies of ammunition and proviſion. The Auſtrian army now amounts to 70,000 men, the Turkiſh to 100,000; and it is now pretty evident, that the Emperor is determined to riſque nothing till an opportunity offers of giving a battle that is likely to be deciſive.

Sept. 24. The news confidently reported, that on the 16th inſtant, a general action happened between the Imperial and Turkiſh forces, in which it was affirmed, that 7000 of the latter were ſlain, and 6000 made priſoners of war, is this day poſitively contradicted, in conſequence of advices received from the Bannat, which ſtate, that ſo late as the 16th, nothing had paſſed of moment enough to make much impreſſion upon either the Imperial or Ottoman army. On that day, our head quarters were ſtill at Caranſebes, where his Majeſty and the Archduke Francis were in perfect health.

Advices are this very moment received, that in the valley of Boroaſka, the Turks, by a very artful manœuvre, have ſurpriſed a body of our volunteers, conſiſting of 400 men, and put them without exception to the ſword.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13.

THE politicians of Vienna pretend to have diſcovered a ſecret which may have important conſequences; they ſay a plan is in agitation to attempt at the enſuing Diet in Poland, by means of a general confederation of the principal Poliſh nobility, to declare Prince Anthony of Saxony, brother to the Elector, and conſort to the eldeſt Archduchеſs of Tuſcany, eventual ſucceſſor to the preſent King of Poland, and to render that crown hereditary. Time will ſhew whether there is any truth in this political diſcovery.

HAGUE, October 25.

THE King of Sweden having expreſſed his willingneſs to accommodate matters to his ally the King of Pruſſia, and the ſame having been notified to the King of Great Britain, theſe two powers have propoſed to the States General of theſe provinces to uſe their good offices towards the re-eſtabliſhment of peace in the north between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and their Majeſties the Kings of Sweden and Denmark. Their High Mightineſſes having, in conſequence of this requiſition, reſolved to become mediators in the above ſalutary buſineſs, they have accordingly determined to give notice of the ſame to all the powers concerned.

UDEWALLA, October 8.

NOTWITHSTANDING the peaceable conduct of the Danes here, they have ſummoned Gottenburg to ſurrender. The King of Sweden is there, ſo that important news may ſhortly be expected thence.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

BEFORE her Grace of Kingſton was married to the Duke, ſhe was worth forty thouſand pounds. The manner ſhe obtained it was ſingular: The Duke, who was as partial to play as he was to her Grace, was very fond of card playing with her. On theſe occaſions he never took his winnings, but always paid her his loſings. By theſe means ſhe acquired the above ſum in a ſhort ſpace of time. Hence his Grace uſed to boaſt, that he obtained a very handſome fortune with his wife, although the world could not believe it.

October 4. The King, we regret to hear, is again indiſpoſed with a complaint in his face.

The Court of Vienna has received intelligence, that the Pacha of Croja the faithful Ally of the Imperial Courts in the Duchy of Montenegro, is no more. His memorable adverſary, the Pacha of Scutari, marched againſt him, and coming up with him, gave him battle, and obtaining a complete victory, returned in triumph to Scutari with the head of the vanquiſhed Pacha

After the loſs of 70,000 men, which is a moſt moderate computation, the Emperor at laſt finds out, that he has purſued a wrong plan againſt the Turks, and therefore now changes it by the advice of old Laudohn The cordon ſyſtem of ſurrounding the enemy's country may do well in other ſituations, but cannot in ſuch an extent of country as where the war is at preſent conducted. Impotence has marked the operations of the army from the very beginning.

The Emperor, if he makes peace with the Turks, leaves Ruſſia to her fate!

Machiavel would aſk in reference to the Imperial intereſt, which was moſt deſirable, to diminiſh the power of Ruſſia or the Porte? The anſwer is, with any politician, "certainly, it is the Emperor's intereſt to check Ruſſia rather than the Porte!"

The late Abel Smith, Eſq; member for St Germain's died worth near 400,000l. The old gentleman was very deſirous of having a grandſon. He had ſeveral ſons and daughters married, who have had children but all girls. Mrs Robert Smith has 6 girls and no boy. Mr. Smith did not live to ſee his wiſh fulfilled, it is true, but, which is very remarkable, the night before he was buried, Mrs. Samuel Smith was brought to bed of a ſon, who, if he lives, will inherit 20,000l left by the old gentleman to the firſt male child that ſhould be born in the family.

October 6. Thurſday fortnight, a duel was fought between the Count de Laungars, a French nobleman of the firſt diſtinction, and a Captain O'Reily, an Iriſh officer. The cauſe of this conteſt is ſaid to be trifling, but aggravated by ſome reflections that paſſed, during a conference for accommodating all matters. The ground choſen, was a garden adjacent to the ſuburbs of Namur, a town in the Auſtrian Netherlands. The parties ſet out poſt about three hours before each other, and arrived on the ſpot accompanied by their ſurgeons, but without ſeconds. After the Count had fired, without effect, the generous Captain propoſed an accommodation, ſaying. "My once dear, and ſtill honoured friend, you ſee I am not afraid of meeting you—providence has been pleaſed to turn aſide your ball, and I have no deſire of ſhedding your blood. We know each other as brave men, let us embrace!" With all my heart," replied the Count, flinging away his piſtol. By this time the Fort Major arrived with a guard to arreſt the combatants, but all was happily adjuſted. "You are both men of honour," ſaid the Major; "I ſhall therefore take yours, that the affair ſhall go no further." "What fools we were," ſaid the Captain, "to follow honor ſo many miles, when the friendſhip that ſtill glowed in our breaſts was ſo near to each!" "True," anſwered the Count,—"and I ſhall never give myſelf the trouble of meeting a man whom I once loved, on ſuch an occaſion, without firſt being certain that neither retains the ſmalleſt ſpark of former affection."—"How can that be known?" ſaid the Major, "Time and conſideration are excellent diſcoverers of ſecrets," anſwered the Count. "Whenever I am challenged by, or challenge a friend, I ſhall ſtipulate that no rencounter take place for three months." If our Engliſh and Iriſh gentlemen, inſtead of raſhly killing each other in the firſt heat of paſſion, would lay up their reſentments in the drawer of calm reflection for a few weeks, points of honor might be adjuſted without a ſingle blow, and the bloody ſacrifices too often offered on the altars of pride and revenge, be converted into ties of benevolence and good will.

Oct. 7. The Emperor of Germany hath certainly acquired by his conduct in the war with the Turks, at leaſt the title of prudent He is not for putting his men into ſituations where they may ſtand a chance to be killed—He reſerves them "for the ſlaughter of another day," while the ſtandard of Mahomet waves undiſturbed over the heads of the laughing Maſſulmen—Perhaps, like a famous commander of the Britiſh armies in America, in the late war, who hid in the cave, the Emperor is of opinion:

For head knocked off—or broken bones—
Or mangled corpſe, no price attones—
Not all that prattling rumour ſays,
Or all the piles that art can raiſe—
The Poet's—or the Painter's praiſe—

and therefore chuſes to hear the taunts of his friends, and the contempt of his enemies—while he can do it in a whole ſkin—rather than gain glory, and a broken pate—indeed Joſeph 'a live dog is better than a dead lion.'

October 11, General Kepiro with about 14,000 Auſtrians, routed a body of upwards 16,000 Turks, who it ſeems were marching ſtraight for Wallachia, and has thereby, independent of ſeveral other good conſequences, rendered the ſituation of the grand army leſs critical than heretofore.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Sept. 23.

"It is likely that the political ſyſtem of Europe will undergo a material alteration, eſpecially if a peace ſhould take place this winter, of which there are ſome hopes at preſent.

"The King of Sweden is inclinable to ſettle the difference with Ruſſia by a negociation, in preference to the ſword, provided Denmark remains neuter; the Prince of Denmark, however, has a ſtrong inclination for trying his abilities in the field, and no doubt this inclination would have broken out into an effectual rupture againſt Sweden, had not the Courts of Pruſſia and London very pathetically adviſed Denmark to the contrary. Should Pruſſia draw a cordon on its territories near Poland, it will not have any other object in view—but the interior tranquility of Poland itſelf.

"This moment a rumour is ſpread that a Pruſſian army is to enter Poland under the command of General Mollendorff.

"A great quantity of cannon has been ſent from Berlin to Graudentz and Weſel."

A party of Imperialiſts who were guarding a ſtrong defile at Rothenturn, were attacked on the 13th of September by the Turks, whoſe ſtrenuous efforts to force the paſſage, were incredibly obſtinate; but on the 15th they were obliged to retire haſtily, with no ſmall loſs.

On the firſt account received of Yaſſi being retaken, the Hoſpodar Mauroyini immediately ordered redoubts to be raiſed, and cannon planted before Bukareſt, where he had a ſmall army ſtationed, which he pays by the ſevere contributions which he levies on the unfortunate Wallachians.

The condition of the Bannat is deemed ſtill worſe than ever. The Turks having been reinforced at Lubkowa, proceeded to Moldavia and the places adjacent, where there are rich copper mines belonging in part to the crown, and in part to individuals. Thoſe they pillaged moſt unmercifully, carrying part of the plunder into Servia, and throwing the remainder into the Danube.

This danger was repreſented to the Emperor in the month of July laſt, by ſome of the principal inhabitants, who were anxious for protection. At this time, a general officer preſent having taken up a map, and examining with circumſpection the geography of the place, ridiculed the abſurd apprehenſions of the inhabitants, who were he ſaid in the moſt perfect ſecurity. The eaſy Emperor yielded to the ignorant aſſurances of his officer, and by rejecting their reaſonable application, produced calamity to an extent almoſt inconceivable.

Oct. 15. The defenſive treaty which at preſent ſubſiſts between the courts of Berlin and Stockholm will now oblige the King of Pruſſia to come forward with his ſtipulated ſuccours, which he has hitherto withheld, on the pretext of the war, in its commencement with Ruſſia, being offenſive on the part of Sweden, but which objection is now compleately done away by the recent attack of the Daniſh forces.

Extract of a letter from Elſineur, Sept. 25.

"His Excellency Hugh Elliot, Eſq; envoy extraordinary from the court of Great Britain to that of Denmark, paſſed through this town the 18th; his journey is to meet in perſon the King of Sweden. This ſeems big with matter, and if that viſit is not the baſis of general peace, we have every reaſon to expect a general flame of war The Empreſs of Ruſſia ſpeaks in the moſt malignant language of the Swediſh interference, and ſeems determined on revenge. The Prince of Heſſe is made Field Marſhal of Ruſſia, and, we believe is gone to Norway to head the 12,000 troops ſupplied by this court to Ruſſia, with intention of entering Sweden at that quarter. On the other hand, we find the King of Pruſſia, with rich coffers, in determined ſilence, equipping an extenſive and well diſciplined army; time will ſhew why

"The Swediſh fleet remains yet blocked up in Helſingfors by Admiral Greig, ſhewing not the leaſt diſpoſition for coming out, and having plenty of proviſion."

Oct. 18 By private advices received yeſterday we are aſſured, that a battle had taken place between the corps under the command of Prince Charles of Heſſe, and the Swedes, that the Danes were defeated, and loſt upwards of 600 men.

It is affirmed that the Grand Vizier has not undertaken any ſtep, without the advice and approbation of a Chriſtian general, who was formerly adjutant to a certain northern king, who is, through intereſt, a well wiſher to the Ottoman Porte, but has not yet taken an open part in favour of the Turks.

Among the greateſt miſeries of the Bannat, are the cruel ravages of the Wallachians, who ſpare no ſex, nor age, nor place, but kill, burn, and deſtroy every thing before them. Compared with theſe, even the Turks are a moſt merciful enemy.

Admiral Greig, with a fleet of 17 ſail of the line and ſome Ruſſian frigates, is cruiſing in ſquadrons between Norgin Iſland and Helſingfors, where the Swediſh fleet lay very ſafe and compoſed.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Fenwick, his Majeſty's Conſul at Elſineur, dated October 4.

"The frigate Nadeſchda, Captain Barich, and Dolphin cutter, Captain Millar, are in our roads, ſeemingly on a ſtation, that no Swedes dare move from this; and certain advice is come in to day, that 6000 Daniſh auxiliaries have already reached Udewalla, from Frederickſhal and meeting a ſmall oppoſition of 600 men, killed ten, and took the reſt priſoners, but had agreed to a truce of eight days. The Norway mail to and from this, had been delayed two or three days, but are now going again."

Mr. Fenwick's letter was accompanied by advices of a ſtill more important tenor which deſcribes the ſituation of affairs in the north as being more critical than ever. The raſh and unjuſtifiable ſtep which the Prince Royal has now taken in acting offenſively within the Swediſh dominions, independently of the Ruſſians, has cauſed the utmoſt conſternation at Copenhagen. The people there conſider the meaſure as replete with the moſt alarming conſequences, as it cannot fail to draw down

the immediate and active interference of the King of Pruſſia and his allies; for if the balance of power, and the faith of treaties be worth preſerving in the north, the King of Sweden muſt now be reſcued, and a more favorable opportunity cannot poſſibly offer.—The Pruſſian army is now in great ſtrength and high ſpirits near the borders of Denmark, and may even poſſeſs themſelves of that country without apprehenſions of meeting with any obſtructions from the Emperor, whoſe preſent ſituation is debilitated and degraded to the extreme.

Oct. 27. The laſt accounts from Paris mention, that the INDIAN AMBASSADORS have ſet out from Paris on their way home. It was with reluctance they quitted Paris, ſo captivated were they with the luxures of that capital.

Oct 30. A ſingle province of France has ſet an example of patriotiſm as yet unexampled in this country. They have offered the appropriation of twelve millions of livres towards the ſupport of the national credit; the payment of the intereſt of which they have engaged to make good out of the annual ſurplus of receipts of that province Receivers General have alſo offered to lend their ſalaries to Government for one year—without intereſt

Nov. 1. Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received at the Marquis of Carmarthen's office, of a very ſerious nature, from Lord Malmſbury at the Hague, which were immediately ſent off to his Majeſty at Windſor.

Nov 4. It is ſaid by advices from Hamburgh, that the King of Pruſſia had declared to the Court of Denmark, that if they did not evacuate Sweden, he would march 50,000 men into Holſtein The regiments for this ſervice have been named and ordered at Berlin, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick is to command them It is alſo reported there, that ſome Pruſſian regiments will occupy Swediſh Pomerania, and that a Pruſſian army will be ready to march into Poland, to act as circumſtances may require.

DUBLIN, Auguſt 25.

A PENSIONER on Wedneſday attended at the treaſury for his little pittance - the ſight of whom intereſted every paſſenger. His extreme age had deprived all his limbs of their faculties—and he was unable to ride or walk. He was placed on a large wicker cradle, filled with ſtraw, and faſtened on a car. His claim to public bounty was not his having contributed to indulge this or that great man's vices, his influence in the return of county members, or his ſervices to the court—his only recommendation was inability for labour, incurred in the ſervice of his country—and in every ſenſe of the word he was a true object of public commiſeration and public bounty. This man was in King William's army, and had the honour of receiving—two wounds, one in the battle of the Boyne, the other in that of Aughrim, which were the only marks of diſtinction beſtowed on him for his loyalty—his preſent allowance he receives as a matter of right, in common with all other penſioners on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment. Seeing his venerable appearance, and the pitiable condition, ſeveral perſons offered him ſilver and halfpence—but he returned them with thanks (a rare inſtance of ſpirit!) obſerving at the ſame time, that "great Belifarius did not deſerve to receive a farthing, becauſe he beg'd it.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.

LAST Friday morning, about 5 o'clock, the Griſt and Chocolate Mills, belonging to Meſſrs. Boies and M'Lean, of Milton, were entirely deſtroyed by fire, together with all the property therein—eſtimated at eight hundred pounds.

We hear from the North Pariſh in Bridge-water, that laſt Saturday, an apprentice of Mr. James Perkins, a lad about 14 years of age, named Ephraim Groves, being under the ſpindle of a grindſtone, that was going by water, had the hair of his head caught by the ſpindle, wound around it, and drawn with ſuch force, as to tear off all the ſkin where his hair grew, and from his forehead down to his eyes, taking his eye-brows and one of his ears. After the lad was taken care of, the ſcalp was taken from the ſpindle, about which it was tightly wound, and meaſured and found to be 18 inches one way, and 15 the other. He received no other injury, and is, at preſent ſo comfortable, that there is ſome hopes that he may recover from this very painful, affecting, and hazardous diſaſter.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30.

ABOUT day break on the morning of the 20th inſtant, the dwelling houſe of Mr. Aſhbel Stoddard, of the city of Hudſon, printer, caught fire, and was entirely conſumed.—The printing-office, and almoſt every article of houſehold furniture, it is ſaid, were preſerved from the flames.

Laſt Sunday morning, about four o'clock, the inhabitants of this city were alarmed with the cry of fire; it proved to be in a bark-houſe, Frankfort ſtreet; the bark-houſe was conſumed, but happily no other damage was done. The alertneſs of the citizens was really aſtoniſhing, conſidering the hour in which the alarm was firſt given, and diſcovered an example worthy of imitation.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, Oct. 29.

"A CESSATION of arms for four weeks is agreed on by the Daniſh auxiliary troops, who are advanced as far as two miles from Gottenburg in Sweden, under the command of the King of Denmark, brother-in-law to the Duke of Schleſwig, in favour of Ruſſia. The Engliſh and Pruſſian Ambaſſadors in the Daniſh court, are both at the head quarters of the Daniſh troops. It is expected that peace will ſoon take place among the Northern powers."

CHARLESTOWN (S. C.) Dec. 3.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, Oct. 30, 1788.

THE ſoldiers who had been placed in the houſes of ſeveral merchants, (who had refuſed to pay the tax laid on them by the chamber of commerce) were ordered to be withdrawn by the general. It was well done. For we were on the eve of having the moſt dreadful carnage in St. Pierre? the ſtores and ſhops were ſhut, and the ſtreets covered with people diſpoſed to riſque every thing. The whole is attributed to the attendant, who has fallen ſick, and will depart for France next month."

SAVANNA, Nov, 27.

IT is the intereſt of Chatham county to ſtrain every ſinew to ſupport that of liberty Notwithſtanding the acceding of M'Gillivray to a longer truce, the people of that county have little faith in its taking place, unleſs, like the former, it will conſiſt of horrid depredation and murder. It is probable, as he is a man of cunning, theſe cruelties may be thrown off on the refugee towns, the Seminolas, Buzzard Rooſts, &c Ought not an inveſtigation to take place between our government and this titular Sovereign of the Creeks, whether thoſe barbarities are ſanctioned by that nation, in violation *(not of ſtate)* but Continental agreements? The inhabitants of Liberty unleſs that ſupport is given, will aſſuredly break. Chatham, of courſe, becomes the frontier, and, from the long and barren run of Ogechee, is much more defenceleſs Capt Whitehead's troop of horſe is now complete; that they deſerve the confidence of the country the following account of the late purſuit of the party at Walthour's, in an extract of a letter from Capt Whitehead to Col. Maxwell, will fully evince.

Newport, 15th November, 1788.

"Dear Sir,

"On the 14th inſtant, at four o'clock in the morning, I received information that the Indians had attacked Mr Walthour's plantation, killed 3 and carried off 8 negroes Being at a loſs for a pilot, we proceeded to Mr Taylor's within half a mile of the place where the miſchief was done Knowing Mr. Walthour to be a good woodſman, and acquainted with the different croſſing places on the Alatamaha I ſent two expreſſes to him to join me at the above plantation, but received no anſwer. I then proceeded to ſearch out the trail, and after going about four miles found it, which made for Beard's Bluff. We purſued with the utmoſt expedition; about a mile and an half from the Bluff they had fixed a centinel, who gave a ſignal at our appearance by firing a gun. We proceeded as faſt as poſſible to the Bluff; on our arrival there the Indians fled into the ſwamp, a thick cane brake; we purſued them half a mile in, cutting roads with our ſwords. Not being able to come up with them I returned to the Bluff, where we retook a ſmall negro and a number of articles. I then ordered eight men with the beſt guns to diſmount, and laid an ambuſcade, requeſting Lieut Maxwell to proceed with the remainder back on the route we came, to continue firing of guns and hollowing for a mile or two, to decoy the enemy into the belief that we had retreated, which had the deſired effect, for in a ſhort time after I heard them collecting together in the ſwamp, and one appeared on the other ſide of the river in order to reconnoitre; on ſeeing no perſon on this ſide he beckoned to thoſe on this ſide below us to go up; in a few minutes after three of them appeared, and walked up within 45 yards of the ambuſcade and ſtopped; and finding they would come no nearer, but turned to run off; I with two others fired on them and purſued them into the thicket, where we found a rifle and two ſhot pouches, each well furniſhed with ammunition. We then returned to the Bluff, where we were fired on from the other ſide of the river. We withdrew from the Bluff and lay in ambuſcade all night but heard nothing of them. Lieut Maxwell returned to me in the morning with the troop; we diſmounted and leaving a guard with the horſes, the remainder I divided into two parties commanding one myſelf, and ordering Lieut. Maxwell with the other to go down the edge of the river, and at a ſand beach found they had croſſed. Two or three of the men were at the river drinking, when the enemy fired 12 or 14 guns at them, and retreated into the ſwamp I made all the haſte I could to get to Lieut Maxwell, in hopes he had fallen in with the enemy on this ſide, but found they had croſſed I returned to the Bluff, and would have croſſed the river immediately, but having reaſon to think the enemy were much intimidated, and would not quit the ſwamp in leſs than two or three days, and being badly armed and ſcarce of proviſion, I thought it beſt to retreat to the ſettlement.

"I remain, dear Sir, Yours ſincerely,

"J. WHITEHEAD, Captain"

RICHMOND, January 15.

SATURDAY ſe'nnight Mr. Turnbull and his ſon from Peterſburg, having taken lodgings at a tavern in Williamſburg, were robed by two men who came to the ſame houſe about two o'clock the preceding evening, on pretence of getting lodgings. They took and carried off one gold watch, one ſilver ditto, all the cloathing which they pulled off that night, and about twenty pounds caſh. On Monday morning two men went in purſuit of them; having obtained information of their rout, followed them about 30 or 40 miles, when they came up with them, juſt as they were about getting into the ſtage for Portſmouth; upon their being examined, the effects ſtolen were found. One of them ſays he was born in Connecticut (by trade a tanner) confeſſed the fact. They were brought back, and ſecured in jail, and were to have their trial on Thurſday laſt, by an examining court.

A few days ago was apprehended and committed to jail in Williamſburg one Fowler, alias Anderſon, who broke out of the jail of this city in 1786.

A writer in the Federal Gazette begs leave to propoſe, that the gentlemen who are, or who ſhall be, elected to ſerve in the Senate or Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States; as alſo the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, ſhould all be cloathed in complete ſuits of American manufactured cloth, on the approaching FOURTH of March.

Since our laſt the polls of the ſeveral counties for the appointment of an Elector for this diſtrict were examined, when there appeared a majority in favour of JOHN HARVIE, Eſquire.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Olive Valley, Watſon, Jamaica.
Brig Sophia, Johnſon, ———
Hetty and Marie, Hodge, Iſle de Rhes.
Schooner Jane, Stow, Turk's-Iſland.
Creſcent, Robertſon, do.
Polly, Selleway, Newbury-Port.
Sloop Peterſburg Packet, Dagget, Boſton.
Nancy, Ventus, Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Favorite John, Hughes, Dunkirk.
Brig Rebecca, Jordan, Martinique.
Mary, Keown, London.
Sloop Sally, Fox, Jamaica.
Tappahannock, Bouſh, Port-au-Prince.

AT NORFOLK
FOR LIVERPOOL,
THE SHIP

FLORA,
SAMUEL AUTHUR, Maſter.

A FINE ſtrong Britiſh built veſſel, with a Mediterranean paſs; will take in tobacco at thirty ſhillings ſterling per hogſhead, put along ſide. As more than half her cargo is already engaged, ſhe will certainly ſail in all the month of February. She has moſt excellent accommodations for paſſengers. Apply to Captain Authur, or

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Who has for ſale on board the
FLORA,
FINE STOVED SALT,
LOOSE and in TWILLED SACKS.
Norfolk, Jan. 8th, 1789.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 17th day of February next if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,

MY HOUSE and GROUND in this city, adjoining Meſſrs. Cohen & Iſaacs old ſtore. The ground extends from the main ſtreet, quite through the ſquare unto the back ſtreet, and ſeven feet in width more than the houſe covers; on which is alſo a good kitchen, ſmokehouſe, and a ſtable with twelve ſtalls. The houſe is divided into twelve convenient rooms, ten of which have fire places.——At the ſame time and place will be ſold, ſeveral articles of houſehold and kitchen furniture, among which are ſix new feather beds, with furniture, two four feet walnut tables, one mahogany dreſſing do. one dozen green Windſor chairs, ſeveral diaper table cloths, &c &c. An aſſignment of good bonds payable in twelve months, will be received in payment, or the purchaſers own bonds with good ſecurity payable as aforeſaid, with intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid,—will be required by BENJAMIN DUVAL.

N B An undoubted title will be made to the above lot of ground by Mr. David Lambert, the former proprietor. B. D.

Richmond, Jan 20, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 19. 1789

COMMITTED to the jail of this city as runaways, viz.—A negro man named JAMES, who ſpeaks very bad Engliſh, and a young negro woman named MILLY, who he calls his wife. They ſay they belong to Mr. WILLIAM ASHER of Culpepper county, who lives about twenty miles above the courthouſe; their owner is deſired to come and pay charges, and take them away from

JOHN CRUMP, *Jailor.*

Any perſon wiſhing to be ſupplied with coal from
DEEP RUN PITTS
The property of Meſſrs. ROSS & CURRY,
May be ſupplied with any quantity wanted, on the ſhorteſt notice by making application to the ſubſcriber reſiding at Rockett's.

FRANCIS HYLAND.

N. B. The Proprietors has erected a large and commodious yard for the reception of coal (which is always full) alſo a very good wharf for the convenience of veſſels loading (wharfage free) F. H.

CORDAGE
of all ſizes made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Rope-Walk on Shockoe-Hill.
G. NICOLSON.

☞ Orders for cordage left with Mr Patrick Parker, in Norfolk, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg, will be duly executed and forwarded agreeable thereto.
Richmond, Dec. 20, 1788.

POETRY.

On CONTENT.

BORN to a title and a large eſtate,
BELLARIO ſhines, the envy of the great;
Enſigns of pow'r his rich appartments grace,
To ſpeak his high deſcent and noble race;
To make him more the terror of the crowd,
Where'er he turn'd, obſequious numbers bow'd;
Not ev'n the royal ear deny'd his ſuit,
And when he frowned the cabinet was mute.
Each day a num'rous crowd attend his gate,
And ſturdy beggars at his levee wait;
But ſtill he pin'd amidſt his wealth and ſtore,
CONTENT ne'er found an entrance at his door,
And when the hurry of the day was paſt,
Oft was his mind with ſullen gloom o'ercaſt;
This was the ſubſtance of his pray'r at night,
And when bright Phœbus ſpread the chearful light,
Come, calm CONTENT, thy kindeſt beams impart,
And eaſe the ſorrows of this aching heart.
Still was repoſe a ſtranger to his eyes,
Swift to the Peaſent's homely cot it flies,
And leaves BELLARIO wretched and forlorn,
In ſad impatients waiting for the morn;
His pleaſures varied, vary but his pain,
CONTENT with vanity can never reign.
Backward he turn'd his thoughts and ponder'd o'er
Thoſe ſcenes of folly he had trod before,
Deduc'd this truth and maxim from the whole,
That ſweet CONTENT is ſeated in the ſoul;
Oft as he croſs'd a neighbo'ring fertile plain,
He ſaw with envious eye a ruſtic ſwain,
(Tending his fleecy care) whoſe chearful mien
Beſpoke a heart contented and ſerene.
Thus he accoſts him with a full intent
To eaſe his mind and give his ſorrows vent;
" I'm ſick of pomp, and ſeek that precious gem
" Which far exceeds a Monarch's diadem,
" Say, does CONTENT inhabit near theſe plains,
" Or can'ſt thou tell me where the goddeſs reigns?"
" Not on theſe plains alone (the ſwain rejoins)
" Nor in theſe cottages the bleſſing ſhines,
" Its influence is free and unconfin'd,
" By virtuous deeds it enters to the mind;
" Chain down blind paſſion and controul its pow'r,
" Revive the languid, raiſe the drooping poor,
" Guide the deſponding into reaſon's road,
" And teach the ſinner to adore his God;
" Then ſhall CONTENT be found within thy heart,
" And all its kindeſt influence impart"
Such was the language of the Shepherd's tongue,
On which BELLARIO with attention hung!
Then thank'd the Ruſtic for his kind advice,
And vow'd to purchaſe eaſe at any price.
He rais'd the needy, hear'd the orphan's cry,
And wip'd the tear from ſad affliction's eye;
His homage to the God of Nature paid,
And each wild paſſion in ſubjection laid.
Now tranquil days ſucceed a ſweet repoſe,
He knows no ſorrows but his neighbour's woes.
Content within his breaſt had pitch'd her ſeat,
And all was joy and happineſs complete.
Oh ſolid Peace, how few can call thee theirs,
How many groan beneath a weight of cares!
Striving for titles, wealth, place, pomp and ſhow,
With all the empty pageantry of woe;
Thou gracious Father, grant me eaſe and health,
With competence, I'll never pine for wealth,
Give me a friend and conſcience quite ſerene,
'Tis all I aſk within this early ſcene.

O. P. Q.

HARTFORD, December 21.

The following advertiſement taken from a Litchfield paper of the 10th inſt. will perhaps afford amuſement to ſome of our readers.

Robers take notice!---A reward for reformation.

THE villian or villians who practiſe robbing the ſubſcriber's oil-mill of flax-ſeed, (he having actually loſt more than 40 buſhels within two years) are informed, that as he deſpairs of detecting ſuch apparently accompliſhed adebts, and being deſirous of preſerving his property, a reward of FORTY SILVER DOLLARS will be given him or them who are guilty as aforeſaid, on application for the ſame; provided the property in ſaid mill ſhall in future be unmoleſted, and an aſſurance of penitency and reformation ſatisfactorily pledged. If, after this generous attempt to reclaim the offenders, any depredations ſhall be committed, it would be far better for him or them, that a mill-ſtone had been tied about his or their neck, and the awful ſentence of—dead, dead, dead,—uttered againſt them, than that they had not embraced the conditions of this advertiſement.

SOLOMON KILBOURN.

Juſt Publiſhed,
Acts of ASSEMBLY,
Paſſed laſt SESSION;

STATE of VIRGINIA.

Greenbrier county, October 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has eſtabliſhed three Boat Yards, two on his own account, and the third one in company with Col. Andrew Donnelly, at or near the end of the public road on the big Kanhawa, where boats will be furniſhed to perſons travelling to Kentucke at one dollar per foot if paid in caſh, or if paid in the following commodities, eight ſhillings, viz: Ginſang, Furs, Skins, Tobacco notes, Hemp, Butter, Bees-Wax, Tallow, Cheeſe or Beef Cattle. Any perſon on fetching a receipt to the ſubſcriber from any of the following gentlemen, for a whole boat or to the amount of forty ſhillings, and paying the ballance on the delivery of the ſaid boat, ſhall be intitled to receive a boat at ſaid yards on their arrival, viz: From Capt. Thomas Edgar in Lewiſburg, Greenbrier county, Capt. John Strother near Horns Gap, Culpepper county, Mr William M'Dowel, merchant in Staunton, Mr. Henry Miller owner of the iron works, Auguſta county, and Mr. Hervey owner of the iron works, Botetourt county. Any perſon whoſe circumſtances will not admit of purchaſing a boat, may have any goods they may ſend to the ſaid boat yards lodged in good lumber houſes, and whenever the owner thereof chuſe to remove the ſame down the river towards Lentucke, the ſame ſhall be conveyed to any landing on the ſaid river, on paying for the carriage at a reaſonable rate per hundred weight. The ſubſcriber will receive as much ſalt at twenty ſhillings per buſhel at the ſaid boat yards for boats, as is ſufficient for carrying on the ſaid boat yards Perſons travelling this way to Kentucke, may rely on being furniſhed with corn, meal, liquors, beef and other proviſions at the ſaid yards by John Hansford, manager of the ſaid boat yards.

WILLIAM MORRIS, Junior.

THE ſubſcriber informs the publick, that he means to open ſchool in the town of York, the ſecond week in January next, where reading, writing, ſimple arithmetick, geometry, trigonometry, navigation and practical ſurveying, geography, with the uſe of the globes will be taught according to the moſt approved methods, alſo the art of Book-Keeping.

Perſons wiſhing to have their children inſtructed in theſe uſeful branches of knowledge, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to the improvement of thoſe intruſted to the care of the ſubſcriber. The terms of tuition will be ſuch as will be ſatisfactory to thoſe who chooſe to ſend their children.

Three or four young gentlemen may be accommodated by the ſubſcriber with board, waſhing and lodging at a very moderate price, and as there are many ither perſons who would engage in the ſame buſineſs in the town, makes no doubt but any number of young gentlemen may be accommodated to the ſatisfaction of their parents.

PATE WILLS

York-Town, December 9, 1788.

HUGH PATTON,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A very large ASSORTMENT *of*
GOODS,
Which are now ſelling low for CASH, TOBACCO, or WHEAT, wholeſale or retail.

GROCERIES.

Madeira Wine.	*Molaſſes.*
Port Wines.	*Mould Candles.*
Sugar.	*Rum, &c. &c.*

TEAS?
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A large ASSORTMENT *of the*
BEST TEAS,
Of the laſt Importation from INDIA,
Which I will ſell wholeſale or retail.

☞ *Caſh given for all kinds of* PUBLIC SECURITIES.

HUGH PATTON.

NOVEMBER 10, 1788

A CAUTION!

IT is thought neceſſary *once more* to caution all perſons indiſcriminately from hunting, ſhooting, or otherwiſe treſpaſſing on the FALLS PLANTATION. The inconvenience reſulting from it has been ſuch, that no further indulgence need be expected, as I am pointedly directed to take notice of all who may fail herein.

BENJAMIN STRANGE, *Overſeer.*

Aberdeen, (Cheſterfield county,) Dec. 24, 1788.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of my laſt bond, in the hands of THOMAS JOHNSON, ſen of Henrico, for a part of a tract of land, which is now in diſpute.

PITMAN KIDD.

HANOVER, January 7, 1788

FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT TWO STORY
HOUSE
Agreeably ſituated in the Town of SUFFOLK,
With ſome other convenient
HOUSES, and two acres of LAND which may be ſeen by applying to Mr THOMAS GRANBERY of Suffolk.

BAKER & DORTON.

South Quay, January 1, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.
Stolen from the ſubſcriber the 31ſt of laſt month, a BAY ROAN
HORSE,
About 14 hands and an half high, ſtout made, with a ſtar in his forehead, one hind foot white, long mane and tail, paces, trots, and gallops, but rather dull without ſpurs. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN ROADMAN.

Williamſburg, January 12, 1788

Juſt Publiſhed,
And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houſes above the courthouſe,
The Virginia Almanack,
For the Year of our Lord 1789,
Being the firſt after Leap year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, Liſt of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and alſo a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces, Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year, Receipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poiſoning any one, for curing Muſty Wine caſks, an infalliable remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.——A true ſtory of a Generous Cardinal, a maid ſervant who was unjuſtly executed at Paris, and afterwards reſtored to life, a ſingular hiſtory of a Peaſant of Syria, a ſtory of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,
And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER of ATTORNEY's.
NOTES of HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.	INTENTURES.
BILLS of LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS of SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS of TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.
ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 1785 & 87.—*Alſo* M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.